



Oyster Management in Louisiana

MS Governor's Oyster Council

Biloxi, MS

April 21, 2015

OVERVIEW

- History of the public – private partnership
- Management of private lease
- Management of public grounds



History of Public – Private Partnership

- Pre-1902 parish governments issued leases
- First state-issued lease in 1902
- Attempts to protect traditional “natural reefs”
- Extensive effort to promote private investment (leasing)
- Nearly 400,000 acres under lease
- Approximately 1.68 million acres of public areas
- Louisiana & Mississippi oyster history intertwined



Private Lease Management

- Oysters and water bottom managed by the leaseholder
- Recent allowance for off-bottom aquaculture
- Lease contract is managed by LDWF (Lease Survey Section)
- State protection of oyster resources on leases



Waterbottom Acreage

Lake Borgne: 109,380
Primary Public Seed Grounds: 880,597
Bay Gardene: 2,716
Little Lake: 32,000
Hackberry Bay: 4,402
Barataria Bay: 1,077
Deep Lake: 238
Lake Felicity: 1,858
Lake Chien: 477
Lake Tambour: 430
Lake Mechant: 2,101
Sister (Caillou) Lake: 9,151
Bay Junop: 2,647
Vermilion/Atchafalaya Bays: 541,787
Calcasieu Lake: 58,260
Sabine Lake: 34,067



0 25 50 100 Miles

Legend

-  Oyster Seed Grounds
-  Oyster Seed Reservations
-  Oyster Areas

Public Oyster Areas in Louisiana

Approximately 1.68 million acres

May 22, 2014



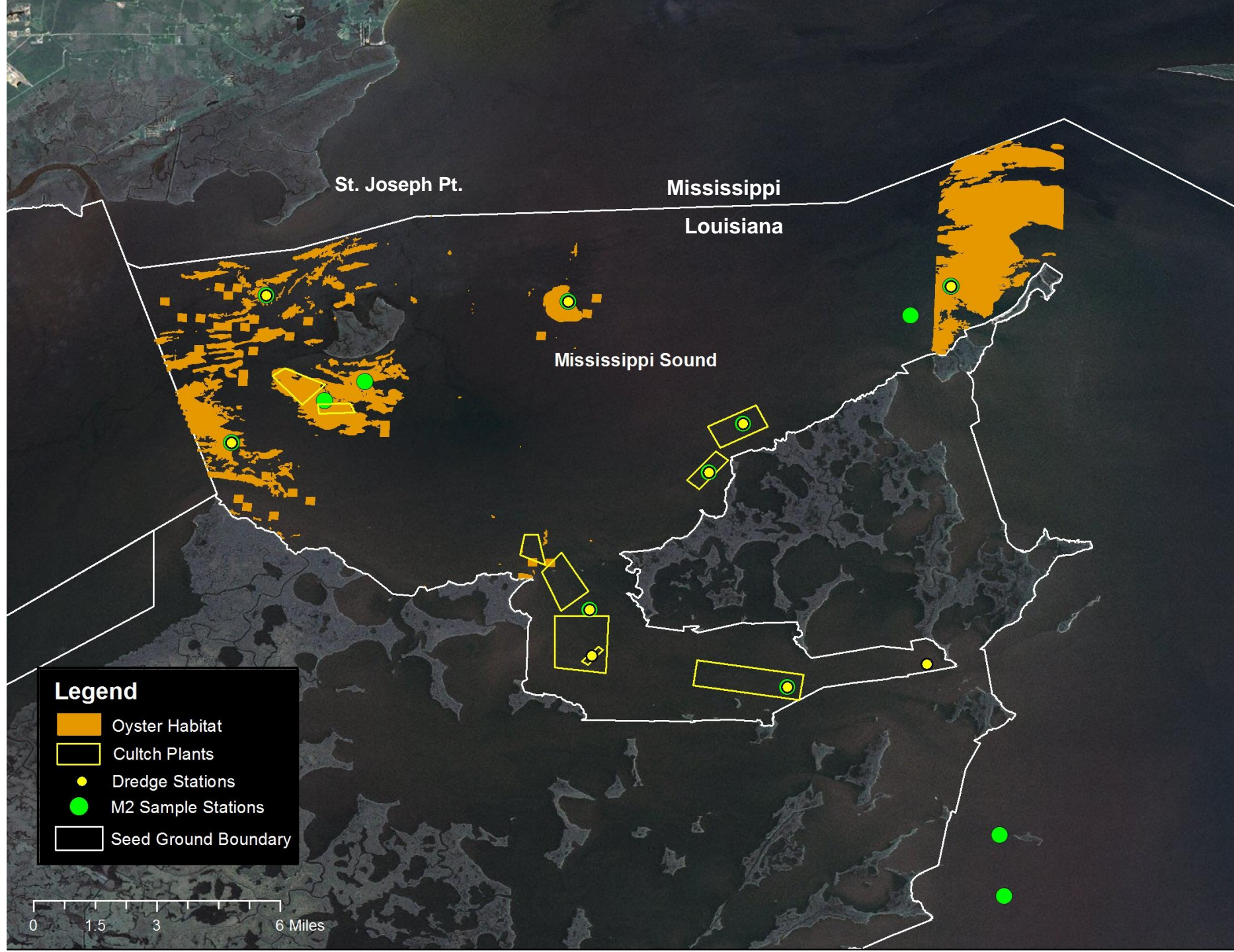
PUBLIC AREAS - MANAGEMENT GOALS

- Manage, conserve, and promote the wise use of the public oyster resource
- Provide seed oysters (< 3”) for transplant to leases
- Provide sack oysters to be taken directly to market

How?

- Harvest restrictions/regulations
- Seasonal framework
- Enforcement
- **Biological sampling (oyster stock assessment)**
- **Shell Budget Modelling**
- Reef mapping
- Habitat rehabilitation and enhancement





Shell Budget Model

- Developed by Univ. of New Orleans (Soniat)
- “No net loss of shell”
- Data inputs (starting reef mass, oyster #, size, etc.)
- Output (harvest threshold, ending reef mass)
- Still in testing phase
- Results have been in the direction anticipated
- **Values:**
 - **Provides a harvest threshold**
 - **Helps conserve cultch**
 - **Helps guide cultch planting efforts**
 - **Helps meet sustainability certification criteria**



Habitat Rehab and Enhancement Projects

- Cultch planting (since 1917)
- Oyster hatchery and remote-setting



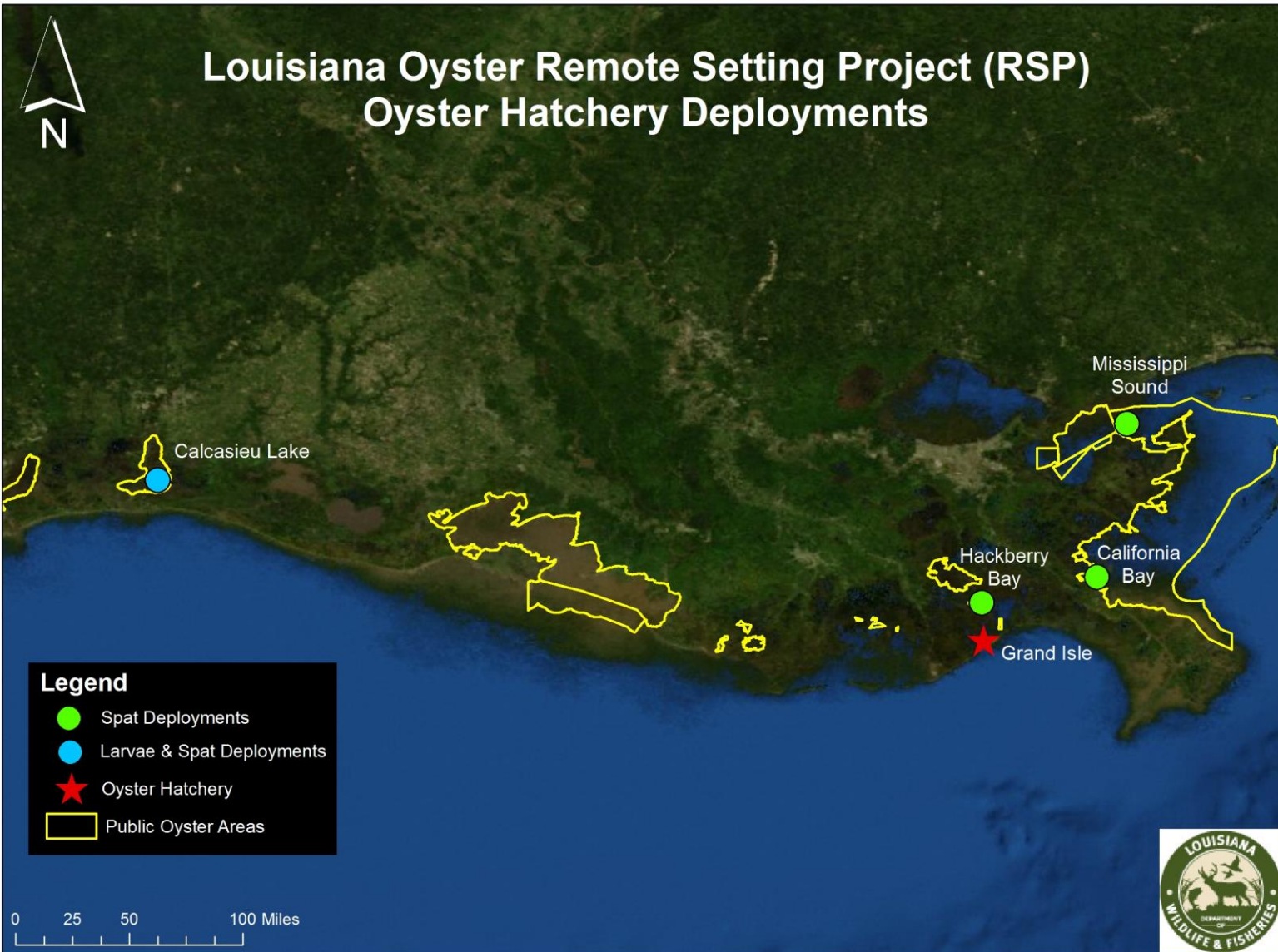
Cultch Planting

- “*Build it, and they will come*”
- Main requirement: Salinity over hard bottom
- Other considerations
 - Freshwater inputs
 - Coastal restoration projects
 - Oil and gas projects
 - Navigation interests
 - Industry needs
 - Water depth (\$)
 - Larval availability
- Cost:Benefit



Hatchery-Based Rehabilitation

2011 - 2014



Summary

- Successful public-private partnership
- Private leases managed privately, with state assistance
- Complex management program on public grounds
- Cultch planting has long history of success
- New tools are shell budget and hatchery program



This slide intentionally left blank

History of Cultch Planting by LDWF

- Goal: increase commercial oyster availability
- Started in 1917
- 140 total projects
- Over 1.8 million cubic yards planted
- Covered over 32,000 acres
- Spent over \$23M since 2004
- Examples:



<u>Year</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Cultch Type</u>	<u>Cubic Yards</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Yd³/Acre</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Price/Yd³</u>	<u>Cost/Acre</u>
1917	Sister Lake	oyster	2,243.0	75	29.9	\$1,287.01	\$0.57	\$17.16
1941	Sister Lake	oyster	6,913.6	230	30.1	\$10,000.00	\$1.45	\$43.48
1950	Lake Felicity	clam	2,356.4	78	30.2	\$9,713.94	\$4.12	\$124.54
1975	Bel La Pass	clam	11,850.0	237	50.0	\$76,446.28	\$6.45	\$322.56
1994	Sister Lake	oyster	42,576.1	306	139.1	\$891,118.61	\$20.93	\$2,912.15
2004	Hackberry Bay	concrete	2,322.40	10	232.2	\$85,835.90	\$36.96	\$8,583.59
2014	Hackberry Bay	Limestone	3,760.61	30	125.4	\$246,041.67	\$65.43	\$8,201.39

LDWF Cultch Planting

2011 - 2014

